shells for B&W picture tubes per annum to 2 million. This involved additional investment of over Rs. 18 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 12.82 crores. The performance of the unit with regard to capacity utilisation, cost of production and market realisation on account of the finished bulbs has been reviewed from time to time and it is concluded that break even point at current prices is 65 per cent of existing capacity. As such the unit is viable even at the existing annual capacity of 1 million glass shells. However, due to technical difficulties in the production process, production till now has been below the break even level. It has, therefore, been decided that this is not an opportune moment to undertake the heavy investment required for the expansion of glass shell facility at the Taloja unit.

Testing/Certification of Electronics items for Export

2365. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given license to three Indian Laboratories to test and certify electronic products manufactured in India for export to foreign markets;

(b) if so, the details of the concerned laboratories; and

(c) whether Government's step would make the country self-sufficient in the matter of certification of electronic goods for export to international markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c) Three Indian Laboratories viz. Electronics Regional Test Laboratories located at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay set up under the Department of Electronics have been authorised by International Electro-technical Commission for Quality Assessment of Electronic Components (IECQ), Geneva as Independent Test Laboratories (ITLs) which can test and certify electronic components for export to 24 Member-Countries including USA, USSR, Japan, South Korea, FRG, UK and other European countries.

The international accreditation of Indian Laboratories pertains presently only to export of Eectronic components from the quality point of view. This is a significant step towards self-sufficiency in India's capability to certify electronic products. In adition to this, attempts are on to qualify these laboratories for International Safety Certification (IECEE) and Electromagnetic Interference/ Electromagnetic Compatability (EMI/EMC) Certification (FCC/VDE). Once these International accreditations viz. Safety & EMI/EMC are obtained, eectronic products manufactured in India would find an easy access to international markets.

Air pollution in some areas of Bombay

2366. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large parts of Chembur, Ghatkopar, Vikhroli and the surrounding areas in Bombay are heavily affected by air pollution;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to reduce the air Pollution;

(c) whether Government are aware of the sources of pollution in these areas; and

(d) what acton is being taken against those who are causing the air pollution in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The ambient air quality is being regularly monitored in Bombay. The results show that ambient air quality is within limits prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.

(b) to (d) Government are aware of the sources of pollution in the industrial areas of Bombay and its surroundings. Under the Air (Prevention and Control